

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1836.

No. 10. Vol. 51

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
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Do do do 3 months 3 00  
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Do do do 12 months 10 00  
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**REMOVAL.**  
**CABINET MAKING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his **CABINET SHOP** and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.  
**JANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEDS** made to order on short notice.  
JOSEPH MILWARD.  
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-1f

**HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.**  
HAVING relinquished business in Lexington, and desiring to move to a farm in the country the coming Spring, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the second Monday (County Court day) in April next, my Dwelling House & Lot on Main street, nearly opposite to the Masonic Hall. It is a Two-Story Brick House, having seven rooms arranged for a family, with a Two-Story Kitchen in the rear. Also, a separate building having a Smoke House in the upper story, and four lower rooms occupied as a Dairy, and for servant's rooms. A Stable with 12 stalls; a Corn-Crib and Cutting Room. The Lot extends from Main to Water street, and fronts on both 66 feet, containing besides the above, a neat garden and spacious yards.  
Also—On the same day, will be sold, a House and Lot adjoining the above, on Water street, opposite J. Breen's Foundry, which has been occupied as a Tan-Yard and Shop. The house is new, two stories high, with three rooms. The lot is 66 feet on Water street, and extends nearly half way to Main street, along the Cross street.  
Both the above lots are well supplied with never failing springs of good water.  
TERMS.—These Lots will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable in full at the expiration of the term. Other particulars and conditions made known at the time of the Sale.  
Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
G. W. LADEMAN.

**HEMP WANTED.**  
I WILL give the highest price in cash for TENS OF HEMP, delivered any time before the first of December next, at my mother's Farm, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Henry's Mill road. Also, Cash for Four Young Negroes, and 200 bushels WHITE CORN, delivered at the same place by the 15th April.  
G. W. L.  
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1836—6-1d

**NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,**  
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.  
LIFE of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols  
Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen  
Poetry of Life, 2 vols  
Theological Tales, 2 vols  
Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book  
The Parisian, 2 vols  
The South West, by a Yankee  
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine  
Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches  
Rambler in North America  
Letters from the South, by Paulding  
Hall on the loss of Blood  
Dwight's Theology  
Beauty of Female Holiness  
Chronicles of Gotham  
Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion  
Remarks on Homopathy  
Clark on Consumption  
Gerhard on diseases of the Chest  
Curtis's Study of Medicine, new ed.  
McIntosh's Practice; new ed.  
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence  
Dr. Coit's Bible  
English Annual  
Young Ladies' Book  
Young Artist.—Magnolia  
Oriental Annual  
Language of Flowers—and some others.  
CHR. WALLACE.  
Chapinville, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3-1f

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
ON Tuesday the 15th of March next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the farm of James K. Thompson, four miles from Lexington, on the Mayville Turnpike Road, 70 Head of Superior Stock Hogs, and Ten Young Steers, for Cash in hand. Also my entire stock of Horses, Cows and Calves, some unbroken Hens, Corn and Hay, 50 bushels of Apples, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.  
TERMS.—A credit of nine months, for all sums over five dollars; that sum and under, Cash in hand.  
HENRY BELLIS.  
Feb. 27, 1836—8-1d

**FAYETTE COUNTY—To-wit.**  
TAKEN UP by Hallet M. Winslow, living in Lexington, Chesnut street, Horse, about 15½ hands high, six years old, small star in the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast; no hands or other marks perceptible. Appraised by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836.  
JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. P.  
A Copy At J. C. RODES, clk.  
by WALLER RODES, D. C.

## STATE CONVENTION.

On Monday the 22d of February, pursuant to previous notice and arrangement throughout the State, a large number of Delegates representing the Democratic party from the different sections appeared in Frankfort. At 11 o'clock they assembled in the Baptist Meeting House. On motion of William Chambers, of Jefferson, Gen. James Allen of Green, was unanimously called to the Chair, and upon being conducted to his seat returned his acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon him.

Capt. William of Jefferson, Maj. Matthews Flournoy of Fayette, Gen. James McConnell of Woodford, and Col. John Younger of Shelby, were unanimously chosen Vice Presidents.

On motion of Dr. J. O. T. Hawkins of Franklin, R. A. Ferguson was unanimously chosen Secretary, and B. F. Hickman and Henry Humphreys assistant Secretaries.

On motion of Victor Monroe, two officers of this Convention were appointed a committee to receive and examine the credentials of the Delegates.

Whereupon the following persons from their respective counties presented their credentials and took their seats as members of the Convention.

Adair—William D. Parish.

Allen—George W. Mansfield.

Anderson—Robt. Blackwell, Andrew

McBrayer, David Blackwell, John Howard, Jas. G. McCoun, O. C. Egbert, James

McBrayer, Monroe Lillard, Benj. F. Hickman, J. B. Bush, Jno. Wash, John

Elliot, John Morgan and Delancy Egbert.

Boone—Jeremiah Kirtly

Bourbon—J. W. Hunter, Daniel S.

Bradley and Wm. B. Skillman.

Barren—William Wood.

Bath—Sam. Stone and Marcus Thom-

as.

Caldwell—James Clark.

Campbell—Thomas G. Topman and

John A. Goodson.

Christian—Wm. Bradley and S. A.

G. Noel.

Clarke—F. F. Jackson, J. Ritchie,

Chas. Taliferro, Elisha Dickson, Bos-

well D. Abbott.

Estill—Isaac Mize, J. Crawford, Mo-

ses M. Price and Thomas B. Wiseman.

Fayette—Thos. A. Russell, Danl.

Brakford, Matthews Flournoy, Benj.

Taylor, W. Stanhope, Wm. Boone, F.

McLear, Samuel Pilkington, C. J. San-

ders, Jno. R. Cleary, Henry Humphreys,

James Devers, D. McGowan, William

Boone, jr. Waller R. Hurst, Lloyd Ben-

ton, James Reiley, Robert C. Rogers,

Jno. Peck, Alfred Stanhope, Abram B.

Morton, Henry C. Payne, James L.

Hickman, Thomas Chamberlin, John

McCooy, John Parker, jr. A. S. Higgins,

William Atchinson, Samuel C. Trotter,

Darwin Johnson, and Waller Bullock.

Floyd—Jno. D. Harris, H. C. Harris,

and Samuel May.

Fleming—J. Kercheval, Richard R.

Lee, and Alex. S. Morrow.

Franklin—James Gibbs, Jephthah

Dudley, R. A. Ferguson, Lewis Sanders

Jr., Samuel Payne, L. J. Sharpe, Rich-

ard F. Richmond, William Kendall, Victor

Monroe, J. O. T. Hawkins, Robt. C.

McKee, T. Jett, Albert G. Brannan, S.

B. Crockett, A. R. Dewey, Jno. Ste-

phens, sr. Elijah Harrod, Hugh San-

ders, Cadwallader Lewis, W. R. Crockett,

Jeremiah Kendall, John B. Russell, Ben.

Lockett, John Stephens, jr. George Wil-

liams, James Shannon, Ben. Edrington,

Peter Jett, Frederick Robb, James Ro-

berts, J. W. Allen, L. Samuel, Robert

Hamilton, B. J. Knott, Bernard Dough-

erty, Ezra Richmond, J. Reading, Wm.

French, Henry T. Wright, Charles E.

Tinsley, Isaac W. Bennett, Dandridge

Crockett, B. B. Johnson, John L. Moore,

John Latta, Benjamin Head, David John-

son and Roberts.

Gallatin—R. S. Dougherty, R. San-

ders, Jesse Connell, W. O. Butler, W. G.

Connell, Samuel S. English and George

N. Sanders.

Greenup—Thompson Ward.

Green—James Allen, Alfred Anderson

and William T. Willis.

Grant—Jas. Daniel, Paris T. Duty and

John N. McCann.

Henry—Benjamin Allen, Charles

Stewart, Charles C. Green, William N.

Blackburn, James Onan, Russell Hill.

Hart—Benjamin Copeland.

Hopkins—Andrew Sisk, William Brad-

ley, Alfred Porter.

Harrison—John Lail, L. Garnett, Jo-

seph Patterson, John O. Baseman.

Jessamine—R. H. Ridgely, James

Trotter, John S. Fletcher, Thomas Pey-

ton, William C. Overstreet, Harvey

Prewett, Burnell Featherston.

Jefferson—William Chambers, F. Gei-

ger, A. L. Campbell, David Meriwether,

Alexander P. Churchill.

City of Louisville—Jacob Geiger,

Daniel McCallister, B. I. Harrison, J.

Cunningham, A. W. Waller, N. H. Foun-

tain, A. S. Thurston, H. Pope, H. C.

Pope, Martin Murphy, F. S. J. Ronald,

H. Marshall, S. H. Drake.

Lewis—Thomas Marshall, Israel Don-

aldson.

Lincoln—Elisha Perkins.  
Livingston—R. Mills.  
Logan—R. R. Peebles, Geo. D. Blak-

ey.

Lawrence & Morgan—Joseph R.

Ward.

Madison—Duke W. Simpson, Israel

Jackson, William Jenkins, Madison

Samuel, James C. Caldwell.

Montgomery—Aquila Young.

Mercer—Samuel M'Coun, John J.

McAfee, David Jones, Jout J. Fletcher,

J. J. Sweeney, B. C. Allen, J. Walker,

Joseph Haskins, Dread Bowling, A. J.

Walker, William A. McAfee, Samuel

Davies, James Cardwell.

Mason—Daniel Phillips, William Tan-

ner, Peter Lashbrook, Sinclair Dimmitt,

Horatio Bruce.

Marion—Benedict Spalding.

Monroe—Radford Maxey.

Nicholas—Benjamin S. Johnson, Wm

Norvell.

Nelson—Samuel Forwood.

Owen—J. S. Brown, Waller Garnett,

John Beades, E. C. Shipp, H. H. Ferd,

Cyrus Wingate, John Wright.

Pike—Henry C. Harris.

Shelby—John Younger, Jas. L. Rus-

sell, Stephen Moyers, Thomas Smith,

George Boswell, John Allen, P. A. A-

len, Thomas V. Davis, John C. Brown,

Thomas V. Looftorow, B. C. Stephens,

John A. Jackson, Thomas M. Jesse,

James Middleton, William Hope.

Scott—Andrew Calvert, John Duvall,

Robert M'Calla, John Dougherty, Benj.

Wright, T. C. Flournoy, Joseph Cooper,

Henry Haun, William Johnson, D. Van-

derslice, John Pratt, L. C. Suggett,

Levis Calvert, George Alliger, James

M. Linsay, William M'Millan, Thomas

C. Kelly, Willa Viley, Henry Johnson,

Henry Head, J. W. Henderson, E. L.

Brannan, John O. Head, Daniel Morris,

Job Stevenson, William Venable, G. E.

Moore, Simeon Griffith, John Kilby,

James Watson, H. Campbell, Junius R.

Ward, John B. Johnson, Benj. Head, jr.

James Garrard, T. D. Vallandigham,

Dudley Gatewood.

Trigg—S. A. G. Noel.

Union—Hiram M'Ilroy.

Wayne—Shelby Coffee, John M'Hen-

ry, John J. Garth.

Woodford—John Hamilton, M'Shel-

ton, B. Ginter, John Eaton R. T. Wil-

liamson, Benjamin Wickham, James

Berry, Isaac Whittington, M. S. M'Fall,

J. H. Whittington, Waller L. Peters,

Thomas W. Sellers, James M'Connell,

John Karsner, Isaac Crutcher, Robert

Kincaid, William W. Whittington, Wil-

liam M'Brade, Tarleton Smith, Thomas

Parker, Oscar Pepper, G. W. M'Connell

Hezekiah Douglass, John Carr, W. S.

Hawkins.

Washington—James M'Donald, B.

Spalding.

On motion of Col. Benjamin Taylor of

Fayette, it was Resolved, That the de-

legates from each congressional district,

be and they are hereby appointed a com-

mittee for the purpose of nominating to

this Convention, one person resident in

their respective district, as a suitable

candidate to be recommended to the good

people of this commonwealth for electors

of President and Vice President of the

United States.

Resolved, That there be appointed by

the chair, a committee of two from each

Congressional district to nominate two

candidates for electors for the State and

to prepare resolutions and measures ex-

pressive of the views of this Convention

and for all other purposes touching the

further organization and action of this

body.

When upon motion, the convention ad-

joined to meet at 8 o'clock in the eve-

ning.

At 8 o'clock the Convention met.—

Mr. Johnson of Scott moved that the

chair now report the Congressional dis-

trict committees appointed pursuant to a

resolution of the morning, but the chair

not being prepared from want of time in-

formed the Convention that the report

would be deferred until morning.

The Convention then, after having

been addressed by several gentlemen,

adjourned to nine o'clock in the morn-

ing.

Tuesday morning 9 o'clock, February

23d. The Convention met pursuant to

adjournment. The President reported

the following committees to wit.

1st District R. N. Lewis & J. Clarke.

2d " W. Bradley & Andrew Sisk.

3d " W. Wood & Joel Hudspeth.

4th " J. J. Garth & Shelby Coffee.

5th " Jos. Haskin & R. H. Ridgely.

6th " W. T. Willis & Ben. Copeland.

7th " Bedt. Spalding & Jas. McDonald.

8th " Stephen Myers & A. S. Thurston.

9th " Saml. May & W. Jenkins.

10th " Jas. McConnell & L. Sanders.

11th " Thos. Marshall & Aquila Young.

12th " William Norvell & W. Tanner.

13th " J. W. McCann & Lark. Garnett.

The Committee then retired and the

Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

3d Jan. B. Donaldson, of Warren.

4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.

5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.

6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.

7th John Pope, of Washington.

8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.

9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.

10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.

11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.

12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.

13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

Which were unanimously adopted.

Gen. McConnell of Woodford, from the

committee of 26 from the several con-

gressional districts reported the names

of General Thompson Ward of Greenup

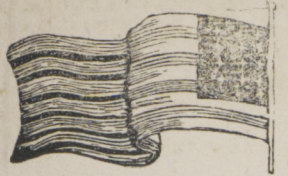
and W. T. Willis of Green as suitable

candidates for electors for the State at









The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave  
Over the Land of the Free and home of the brave.

## NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,  
**Matthews Flournoy,**  
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**Elijah Hise,**  
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Lynn of Caldwell.  
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.  
4th Rhodes Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.  
7th John Pope, of Washington.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.  
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

## LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1836.

As the time is fast approaching when the GREAT BATTLE is to be fought, the issue of which must decide the fate of those happy measures, the support of which has so nobly distinguished the present administration—whether they are to be carried to a triumphant close, or to have substituted in their stead the visionary schemes and mad projects of a set of ambitious and designing men, we deem it a duty which we are most imperiously called upon to perform, to address the patrons and friends of the Gazette, on their position at the present conjuncture of our affairs.

The truth, however disagreeable, must be told, we stand in a woful disparity in point of advantage with our Whig political opponents. This is the more to be lamented from the peculiar situation of our party in this section of the country. Hemmed in by a numerically superior force—our every movement watched and trumpeted forth by a vigilant and frequently published press—having in our neighbourhood the residence of that political Heresiarch, of whose influence and great ability it were superfluous to speak, and thereby being placed, as it were in the focus of action, these we say, and other circumstances, loudly demand that some energetic measures should be immediately adopted in order to sustain our interests as Republicans, and that of the country generally.

Now we presume it is almost unnecessary to remind our readers of a fact, which must be known to them all. It is, that the most powerful and formidable engine, that can be brought to bear in a warfare for principles, for men and measures, is the *Public Press*, and consequently that a want of such an auxiliary must weigh heavily on an onward career to victory. The slightest reflection will convince all that such is our case. Almost destitute of such an organ, or at least confined to one of such small calibre that its report is lost amidst the thunder of two semi-weekly mammoths, which regularly discharge their deleterious contents over the town and adjoining country, we stand exposed with means quite inadequate to the full and successful vindication of our cause. In such an unequal conflict what can we do? Must not all see that our efforts are paralyzed, and the fruits of our labor comparatively nothing, that to meet those pioneers with any chance of success, we must be placed on an equal footing? This is all we ask. Give us fair play. Extend a little more patronage, so that we can issue the Gazette twice a week and we pledge ourselves to be wanting in nothing that zeal and attention can supply. This more frequent publication will necessarily be attended with considerable additional expense; but if our cause be worth contending for, who will say that it is not worth a little more expenditure? Besides, our readers will find themselves amply repaid by the miscellaneous articles which

our present contracted limits render us unable to afford them.

We therefore call upon our supporters as they value the interest of their party, for an increase of patronage, and a punctuality of payment, without which the usefulness of the Gazette cannot be sustained.

The subscription for the semi-weekly Gazette will be *Four Dollars* in advance, or a note upon subscribing for \$5 payable at the end of the year.

Our present subscribers, who have paid \$2.50 will advance the farther sum of \$1.50.

Able editorial assistance is expected.  
DANL. BRADFORD.  
Lexington, March 12, 1836.

We publish to-day the act of the legislature referring the decision of our city question to a vote of the citizens. As we have already devoted considerable space to the subject, we do not intend at present to make either note or comment.

Our hopes and fears are alternately excited by the arrival of intelligence, at one time of a cheering character, and at another the reverse, from Texas; the progress of affairs in which we have all along watched with an anxious eye. The latest accounts we have, of what is going on there, represent the embodying of the volunteers to march to its western borders, for the purpose of meeting Santa Anna on his descent into the country, and prevent the war from being carried into the heart of Texas.

Again decrees have been issued by the Mexican government, declaring that foreigners, who will be found aiding the "rebels" in any way, shall be deemed pirates and treated as such; and what we hope will prove untrue, that a treaty has been entered into with the Indians, who are to have as the price of their services, the lands from which it is proposed to expel the colonists.

We have received the first number of the Zanesville, Ohio Aurora, edited by David Robb—an able auxiliary to the republican cause.

We have also received the third number of the Family Magazine, printed at Cincinnati, O. We will speak of its merits hereafter.

The first suit in New York on account of stores blown up to arrest the Fire in December last, was decided in the court of Common Pleas in favor of the plaintiffs. The Corporation has appealed to a higher court.

We perceive from the Louisville Advertiser, that Generals Austin and Archer have been in that city and delivered addresses, to a numerous meeting of the citizens, in favor of Texas. Resolutions were passed strongly approving of the course of the Texans.

From our Correspondent, dated  
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1836

"You will have perceived before this, that Tyler has resigned—Rives, I think will be immediately elected in his place. Leigh it is thought, will hold on to his seat, yet it is thought he intends to obey the instructions of the Virginia Legislature, on the Expunging Resolutions. In that hungry, lean, and contemptible minority in the House of Representatives, I observe that some of the Kentucky members figured very conspicuously—I am not surprised that Chilton Allen, or John Chambers, or Ben. Hardin should vote any way. But it was to be expected that Sherrod Williams and John Calhoun would at least be liberal members. But I believe they are more rancorous than the rest. I am sorry to see the character of our State lowered abroad, by those who will vote with nullifiers, abolitionists, factionists, any thing, for party! Mr. Williams ought to be remembered in his district from which he came by intrigue."

TO THE EDITOR. Sir—I have been pleased with your course respecting the repeal of the City Charter, and so far as my knowledge of the opinions of the farmers of Fayette extends, you are correct in asserting, a majority of them are in favor of the repeal of the City Charter. I truly regret to see my political friends of the Observer and Reporter, so far mistaken in their estimate of the country, as to assert a majority are in favor of it—and still more I regret to see the paper, which has so long and ably defended our republican institutions from the innovations of the present administration—and our Whig republican principles, from the assaults of Jackson Democracy now engaged in advocating a Charter, more oppressive and aristocratic, than any measure ever proposed, and advocated by General Jackson, and his majority in Congress: a charter more destructive of the best interests and liberty of its citizens than was ever General Jackson's assault upon the United States Bank, and the Senate of the United States. Indeed the Reporter and Observer is advocating a measure for the government of a city, never asked for by that city—a measure got up by a few office-holders and smuggled through the legislature without the knowledge of the city—a measure merely to benefit James E. Davis, who is made Mayor for life, with a comfortable salary, and Thomas P. Hart, who is to be paid \$200 as President of the Council, and a few other office-holders.

It may be asked, what have we country people, to do with your City Charter? I answer, my countrymen, many of us own property in your city, and will take the liberty of saying whether or not we shall be taxed to support a set of city officers who are useless to the city. We are anxious for the prosperity of the city, because as that prospers and enlarges, the better markets we have for our produce, and consequently the more valuable our lands. But in one word, it is obvious to all, that the interests of Lexington and Fayette county are inseparably united; whatever affects the interest of one affects the other, and therefore the country people ought and do feel great solicitude for the advancement of Lexington.

I will, Mr. Editor, in another letter, point out minutely, the causes of the mutual dependence of Lexington and Fayette county—show wherein the City Charter, as amended, is injurious to the best interests of Lexington, and hope to convince our former friends of the Observer and Reporter, that they are mistaken in their belief, that a majority of the people of the country are in favor of the

Charter, and that the country will never again elect a representative to our legislature, who will not pledge himself to exert his influence to repeal it.

The Whigs of Fayette county have opposed General Jackson and his administration, because they believed him to be supported by a band of office-holders, who are now endeavoring to procure the election of Martin Van Buren—merely to retain their offices and spoils. Will they not oppose the City Charter on the same principles? Who have been more violent in denouncing the office-holders of the General Government, the "spoils candidate," &c., than the editors of the Reporter and Observer? Yet strange! surpassing strange! the editors of the Reporter and Observer are no sooner made City Printers, "tastes of the top of office," than they turn tail on their former principle, and go for officers and office-holders up to the "hub"—and would, it seems, ruin the City of Lexington merely to retain their "place" as City Printers, and to see a friend or two and relative enjoying "good fat offices."

I call upon my brother Whigs of the country to look into this matter; and I entreat you, Mr. Editor of the Gazette, to continue your fearless and independent advocacy of the interests of Lexington and Fayette county. I am opposed to you in general politics, but the time has come when general politics must give place to local interests—and that man who is the people's friend, will receive the people's support.

A CITIZEN OF FAYETTE CO.  
Fayette county, March 1, 1836.

An Act to authorise the Citizens of Lexington to vote upon the question of a repeal of their charter.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the act entitled an act to "incorporate the City of Lexington" approved Jan. 7th, 1831. And the several acts amendatory thereof, including the act passed at the present session be and the same is hereby repealed, and all the laws in relation to the town of Lexington, which were repealed by any of the aforesaid acts are hereby revived and declared to be in full force, and all the estates, rights, and liabilities, now vested, or vesting upon the corporation of the city of Lexington, shall vest and remain in and with the Trustees of the Town of Lexington to be elected under the provisions of the Laws as hereby revived. Provided that this section is not to have or take effect, but upon and after the day upon which the Governor of this State shall issue his proclamation announcing the happening of the contingency by which he is authorised to issue such proclamation, and provided further, that if said Charter is repealed that the present members of the Council of the city of Lexington shall constitute the board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, until the next election shall take place as provided for by law.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Free White male citizens, over the age of Twenty-one years, of Lexington, who have resided within the limits of said city, for six months next preceeding the day of election, and who are also citizens of the United States to meet at the place of voting in their respective wards under the present charter and vote for and against the repeal of the city charter upon the first Friday in May next, which election shall be kept open two days, and the said election shall be conducted by the officers appointed to superintend and conduct the elections for Mayor and Councilmen in said city.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the ward Inspectors of said election, shall upon the 8th day from the day of the commencement of said election, including the said first day, meet at the Council Hall of said city, with their Poll Books, and compare the same, and shall have power to hear testimony, in order to enable them to purge the polls of all illegal votes, and after such comparison the said Inspectors shall make a return thereof in writing signed by themselves to the Governor of this Commonwealth of the whole numbers of votes for and against the city charter: And if there shall be a majority of the whole number of the votes who shall vote at said election in favor of repealing the acts incorporating the city of Lexington, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation as provided in the first section of this act. Whereupon the same shall take effect.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, that the said returns of the Inspectors to the Governor shall be made within twenty days next after the close of the election held under this act.

JOHN L. HELM,  
Speaker of the House of Rep.

CYRUS WINGATE,  
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, J. T. MOREHEAD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 3d February, 1836.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of the 27th ultimo, of Mr. Charles Bankhead, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, offering to the Government of the United States the mediation of his Britannic Majesty's Government for the settlement of the differences unhappily existing between the United States and France. That communication having been submitted to the President, and considered with all the care belonging to the importance of the subject and the source from which it emanated, the undersigned has been instructed to assure Mr. Bankhead that the disinterested and honorable motives which have dictated the proposal are fully appreciated. The pacific policy of his Britannic Majesty's Cabinet, and their efforts to heal dissensions arising among nations, are worthy of the character and commanding influence of Great Britain; and the success of those efforts is as honorable to the Government, by whose instrumentality it was secured, as it has been beneficial to the parties more immediately interested, and to the world at large.

The sentiments upon which this policy is founded, and which are so forcibly dis-

played in the offer that has been made, are deeply impressed upon the mind of the President. They are congenial with the institutions and principles, as well as with the interests and habits, of the people of the United States; and it has been the constant aim of their Government, in its conduct towards other powers, to observe and illustrate them. Cordially approving the general views of his Britannic Majesty's Government, the President regards with peculiar satisfaction the enlightened and disinterested solicitude manifested by it, for the welfare of the nations to whom its good offices are now tendered, and has seen with great sensibility, in the exhibition of that feeling, the recognition of that community of interests, and those ties of kindred, by which the United States and Great Britain are united.

If circumstances did not render it certain, it would have been obvious from the language of Mr. Bankhead's note to the undersigned that the Government of his Britannic Majesty, when the instructions under which it was prepared were given, could not have been apprised of all the steps taken in the controversy between the United States and France. It was necessarily ignorant of the tenor of the two recent messages of the President to Congress—the first communicated at the commencement of the present session, under date of the 7th of December, 1835, and the second under that of the 15th of January, 1836. Could these documents have been within the knowledge of his Britannic Majesty's Government, the President does not doubt that it would have been fully satisfied that the disposition of the United States, notwithstanding their well grounded and serious cause of complaint against France, to restore friendly relations and cultivate a good understanding with the Government of that country, was undiminished, and that all had already been done, on their part, that could in reason be expected of them, to secure that result.—The first of these documents, although it gave such a history of the origin and progress of the claims of the United States, and of the proceedings of France before and since the treaty of 1831, as to vindicate the statements and recommendations of the message of the first of December, 1834, yet expressly disclaimed the offensive interpretation put upon it by the Government of France; and while it insisted on the acknowledged rights of the United States, and maintained the honor and independence of the American Government, evinced an anxious desire to do all that constitutional duty and strict justice would permit, to remove every cause of irritation and excitement. The special message of the 15th January last, being called for by the extraordinary and inadmissible demands of the Government of France, as defined in the last official communications at Paris, and by the continued refusal of France to execute a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by the United States it was tranquilly enjoying important advantages, it became the duty of the President to recommend such measures as might be adapted to the exigencies of the occasion. Unwilling to believe that a nation distinguished for honor and intelligence could have determined permanently to maintain a ground so indefensible, and anxious still to leave open the door of reconciliation, the President contented himself with proposing to Congress, the mildest of the remedies given by the law and practice of nations; in connection with such propositions for defence as were evidently required by the condition of the United States, and the attitude assumed by France. In all these proceedings, as well as in every stage of these difficulties with France, it is confidently believed that the course of the United States, when duly considered by other Governments and the world, will be found to have been marked, not only by a pacific disposition, but by a spirit of forbearance and conciliation.

For a further illustration of this point, as well for the purpose of presenting a lucid view of the whole subject, the undersigned has the honor to transmit to Mr. Bankhead, copies of all that part of the message of December 7th, 1835, which relates to it, and of the correspondence referred to therein; and also copies of the message and accompanying documents of the 15th of January, 1836; and of another message of the 18th of the same month, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, and certain documents connected with the subject. These papers, while they bring down the history of the misunderstanding between the United States and France to the present date, will also remove an erroneous impression which appears to be entertained by his Britannic Majesty's Government. It is suggested in Mr. Bankhead's note that there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States; and that there is no demand of justice made by the one party and denied by the other. This suggestion appears to be founded on the facts, that the claims of the United States have admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments, and that the money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But it is to be observed, that the payment of the money thus appropriated, is refused by the French Government, unless the United States will first comply with a condition not contained in the treaty, and not as sented to by them. This refusal to make payment, is in the view of the United States, a denial of justice; and has not only been accompanied by acts and language of which they have great reason to complain, but the delay of payment is

highly injurious to those American citizens who are entitled to share in the indemnification provided by the treaty, and to the interests of the United States; inasmuch as the reduction of the duties levied on French wines, in pursuance of that treaty, has diminished the public revenue, and has been, and yet is, enjoyed by France, with all the other benefits of the treaty, without the consideration and equivalents for which they were granted. But there are other national interests, and in the judgement of this Government, national interests of the higher order—involving in the condition prescribed, and insisted on by France, which it has been, by the President, made the duty of the undersigned to bring distinctly into view. The condition proceeds on the assumption that a foreign power, whose acts are spoken of by the President of the United States in a message to Congress, transmitted in obedience to his constitutional duties, and which deems itself aggrieved by the language thus held by him, may, as a matter of right, require from the Government of the United States a direct official explanation of such language, to be given in such form, and expressed in such terms, as shall meet the requirements, and satisfy the feelings of the offended party, and may, in default of such explanation, annul or suspend a solemn treaty duly executed by its constitutional organ. Whatever may be the responsibility of those nations whose Executives possess the power of declaring war, and of adopting other coercive remedies without the invention of the legislative department, for the language held by the Executive in addressing that department, it is obvious that under the constitution of the United States, which gives to the Executive no such powers, but vests them exclusively in the legislature, while at the same time it imposes on the Executive the duty of laying before the legislature the state of the nation, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, no such responsibility can be admitted without impairing that freedom of intercommunication which is essential to the system, and without surrendering in this important particular, the right of self government. In accordance with this view of the federal constitution, it has been the practice under it. The statements and recommendations of the President to Congress are regarded by this Government as a part of the purely domestic consultations held by its different departments, consultations in which nothing is addressed to foreign powers, and in which they cannot be permitted to interfere, and for which, until consummated and carried out by acts emanating from the proper constitutional organs, the nation is not responsible and the Government not liable to account to other States.

It will be seen from the accompanying correspondence, that when the condition referred to was first proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, the insuperable objections to it were fully communicated by the American minister at Paris, to the French Government; and that he distinctly informed it, that the condition, if prescribed, could never be complied with. The views expressed by him were approved by the President, and have been since twice asserted and enforced by him in his message to Congress, in terms proportioned, in their explicitness and solemnity, to the conviction he entertains of the importance and inviolability of the principle involved. The United States cannot yield this principle, nor can they do, or consent to any measure, by which its influence in the action of their political system can be obstructed or diminished. Under these circumstances, the President feels that he may rely on the intelligence and liberality of his Britannic Majesty's Government, for a correct estimation of the imperative obligations which leave him no power to subject this point to the control of any foreign state, whatever may be his confidence in its justice and impartiality—a confidence which he has taken pleasure in instructing the undersigned to state is fully reposed by him in the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

So great, however, is the desire of the President for the restoration of a good understanding with the Government of France, provided it can be effected on terms compatible with the honor and independence of the United States; that if after the frank avowal of his sentiments upon the point last referred to, and the explicit reservation of that point, the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall believe that its mediation can be useful in adjusting the differences which exist between the two countries, and in restoring their relations to a friendly footing, he instructs the undersigned to inform Mr. Bankhead, that in such case, the offer of mediation made in his note, is cheerfully accepted.

Influenced by these motives, the President will cordially co-operate so far as his constitutional powers may enable him, in such steps as may be requisite, on the part of the United States, to give effect to the proposed mediation. He trusts that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur, and instructs the undersigned to request, that the earliest information of the measures taken by Great Britain, and of their result, may be communicated to this Government.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion, to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

COMMUNICATED.

It is expected that MATHEWS FLOURNOY, Esq. will address the citizens at Nicholasville, K. on the subject of the pending elections, on the 2d Monday in April next, (being court day for that

county). Many from Jessamine and the adjoining counties, will be in attendance.  
March 12, '36. A DEMOCRAT.

MARRIED—On Saturday 27th ult., by the rev. Mr. Gist, Mr. Hiram Miller to Miss Emeline Whiting, daughter of the rev. R. Whiting, all of this county.

DIED—On the 8th inst., Robert Russell, infant son of Thomas M. Allen, of this county.  
—On the 8th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Catharine S. Payne, consort of Nathan Payne, esq. of this county, in the 49th year of her age.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC NO. 4.]  
AN ACT authorising a special term of the Court of Appeals, for the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a special term of the Court of Appeals, for the Territory of Florida, shall be held at Tallahassee, the seat of Government of said Territory, on the first Monday in May next, and all appeals, writs of error, motions, and suits, depending or part of the middle judicial district of said Territory, and it shall be the duty of the judge of said middle district to hold two regular terms of the Superior Court, at the town of Apalachicola, commencing on the second Monday of April and November, and special terms at such other periods, as may be required by business and not interfere with the business of said court in other counties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when by the death, sickness, or inability to attend, of any of the judges, or for any other cause, the regular terms of said court shall not be held, it shall and may be lawful for the judges thereof to appoint a special term.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the county of Franklin, in the Territory of Florida, shall be added to, and form a part of the middle judicial district of said Territory, and it shall be the duty of the judge of said middle district to hold two regular terms of the Superior Court, at the town of Apalachicola, commencing on the second Monday of April and November, and special terms at such other periods, as may be required by business and not interfere with the business of said court in other counties.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That there shall only be one term of the Superior Court holden for the counties of Madison and Hamilton, in each year.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED 14th of January, 1836.  
ANDREW JACKSON.

## NEW SPRING GOODS, FOR 1836.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.  
ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Tilford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.  
To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.  
Lex March 8, '36—10-1f

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the 25th inst., the tract of LAND on which he lives containing 100 ACRES, 14 miles south of Nicholasville, Ky., on the Turnpike road leading from Lexington to Danville and Lancaster. Also—ALL HIS STOCK of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Corn, Oats, Hay, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

STEWART DILLON.  
Jessamine county, March 7, '36.—10-2t  
N. B. There is another tract adjoining the one offered for sale, which can be had if wanted. S D

## HOUSE, SCHOOL AND KITCHEN

## FURNITURE FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION;

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of March.

ON Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the house of Mrs. McKinney, the residence of F. L. Vandoren, on the Nicholasville road, near the City of Lexington—the all Parlor, Bedroom, School room, and Kitchen Furniture, used in that Institute, the most of which is new and the Carpets very little sold.  
Also, at the same time; Two good family Horses Two superior Milch Cows, and a horse Cart.  
On Thursday, the day following at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Institute for Young Ladies, in Lexington, in the house formerly occupied by Colonel Dunham, the numerous articles of Parlor, Bedroom, School, and Kitchen Furniture, including four Pianos.

TERMS.—Six months credit, with approved notes for all sums over \$20; \$20 and under, cash.

G. CHRISTY, Aucr.  
L. H. VANDOREN, will receive applications for day pupils. The School to re-open the first Monday of April.  
March 11, '36—10-tdchGC

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE friends of IRELAND will meet at Mr. Gross's, on the evening of the 17th inst., to take Supper at his Ball Room. Tickets can be had at the bar. The friends of Ireland and those friendly to the cause of National Independence, are generally invited to attend.  
Lex. March 12, '36—10-1t  
td and chHMcCourt.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold or rented, at public auction, on the 9th of March next, on the premises, the beautiful FARM upon which the subscriber resides, in Fayette County. This Farm is situated about three quarters of a mile from the intersection of the city of Lexington, on the Tates Creek road, opposite the residence of the Hon. H. Clay. It contains Fifty Acres of first rate land; has a well planned and well built BRICK HOUSE, with six rooms; an ICE HOUSE and SPRING HOUSE, the water being of the best quality.

There is upon the place a BAGGING FACTORY, built last year, with room sufficient to run 14 looms, and to work several bale rope spinners. Attached to the Factory is a first rate Horse Mill.—With good Stables, Kitchen, Smoke House, and so forth.

At the same time will be sold all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of the subscriber, together with his FARMING UTENSILS, a few Horses and first rate Milch Cows.

Terms of Sale will be liberal, and made known on the day of Sale.

A. B. MORTON.

Feb. 25, 1836—57-tds.

## NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY.

The fourth instalment, of \$10 on each share, became due on the 27th ultimo.

Lexington March 5th 1836.—9-3t



# PROPOSALS

## FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it becomes us to fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, its superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have been greatly improved, and yet sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform an established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art.

Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human suffering? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable cures lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they rely on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, also the whole list of Calomel, and mineral poisons given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, Blue Pill, or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed Practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

**TERMS.**

The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number.

Any person who obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of five remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.

Editors of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity.

All communications should be addressed to the Editors, Drs. D. & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—*post paid*.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, February 15, 1836—7

**ALL NEW.**

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

**FRESH GROceries;**

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE.

30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,

10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,

6 Drums Figs, first quality,

2 Barrels of first rate steamed Honey,

2 Barrels Chesnut, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, of a superior quality,

7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;

Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-11

# STAT OF KENTUCKY, BOONE CIRCUIT

COURT SECT., NOVEMBER TERM, 1835—Currie's heirs, &c. complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibb's heirs, &c. defendants, in Chancery.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spencer, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Thomas Tibbs Foushee Tibbs, Willoughby Tibbs and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibbs, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, Kentucky, and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor, and which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780. Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and of the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday in June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tiedall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the validity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette, and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions, A copy attested.

CH: CHAMBERS, c. b. c. December 19, 1835—50-6t

# CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; and secondly, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; to fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have several times the classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, read parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

**TERMS.**

The work will be published in weekly numbers in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the Library.

The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART, July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

# NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;**

and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.

Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m

# NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

**LEAVY & DOLAN,**

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

**MERCHANDISE,**

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY. Lexington, April, 22—16-1t

# LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceding the discount day.

WILL S. WALLER, Cash'r. July 8, 1835—27-1t

# FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Dessert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz:—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splendid Set Cut Glass Girandoles, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER. June 22, 1835—28-1t

# 300 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles, \$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank, \$250 in fifty to 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recited:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 105 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$5.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by Genera Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get thereof.

O. KEEN. Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1t

# LOOK HERE.

JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER,

Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to use, vend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of all cases of Hernia, or Rupture, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have yet been used, that he has only purposed to abandon all his previous kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal terms, are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspensives, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1834—27-1t

# Boarding School.

HAVING procured a large and convenient house, near the residence of Mr. Jacob HUGHES, the subscriber will, on the 23d February ensuing, open a BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in which will be taught all the branches of a polite, refined and complete English Education. A new system of instruction will be adopted; one that a short experience has proved to be in strict conformity with the philosophy of the Human Mind; and one that, even partially practised, has been attended with much success. This system commences particularly the strengthening and enlarging the mind; a part of education of all others the most important, and to which, it must be acknowledged, the common systems, even in the highest schools, give no attention. Composition and the art of Conversation, will receive especial attention; it being of little use to be intelligent without being able to use intelligence to advantage. A few small boys will be received, but will be so managed as not to interfere with the other department of the school.

For terms, apply at the store of B. W. & H. B. TODD, Lexington, or at the Institution, 12 miles east of Lexington.

HUGH B. TODD.

JACOB HUGHES, Esq., Doct. J. KENNAIRD, MAJ. NEAL McCANN, PATTON HARRISON, Esq., GILSON BERRYMAN, Esq., Fayette Co. Ky. Jan. 27, 1836—4-1t

# VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to Illinois, will dispose of his mills and farm on Floyd Fork on reasonable terms. This property lies about 16 miles from Louisville, and is in a healthy situation. The farm contains about 305 acres, about 125 of which is bottom land of good quality. The dwelling is tolerable, and very handsomely situated. The mills are, an excellent saw mill, grist mill of two pair of stones and a good horse mill. Possession given at any time.

CHARLES G. DORSEY. Jan. 18, 1836—4-3t

# SALE POSTPONED.

The following sale, which was to have taken place on the 27th of this month, is postponed until Wednesday, the 17th of February next.

**LAND, HORSES, CORN, HEMP, &c.** AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 17th FEBRUARY next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, that well known tract of Land, upon which Capt. James Fletcher formerly resided, situated in the county of Jessamine, about one mile and a half south of Nicholasville and within a few hundred yards of the Nicholasville and Lancaster Turnpike Road. This farm contains 270 acres of first rate land, the one half under cultivation the residue heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, barn, stables, smokehouse, &c.

Will be sold at the same time and place, twenty head of Horses, consisting of mares, geldings and colts. About 300 barrels Corn, about 25 acres of Hemp, 10 or 12 head of Cattle, 50 Sheep, Farming Utensils, 100 bushels Hemp Seed, and 30 acres of Oats.

Terms of Sale.—For the Land, one-third of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years.

For the personal property, a credit of six months will be given. In both cases, bonds with approved security will be required. Immediate possession given.

A. B. MORTON. Jan. 1, 1836—52-1d

The Georgetown Sentinel and Paris Citizen will insert the above until day of sale, and charge this office.

# CANDLES AND LEATHER.

1000 BOXES dipt and moulded Candles, for sale by

MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.

P. S. As it is our wish to close our consignment of Leather, Shoemakers and dealers in it may expect bargains.

January 8, 1836—3-2m

# Cheap Queensware

AT COST! 5 CRATES assorted WARE,—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also,—Just opened,

1 CASK CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.

JAMES & BROTHER. Lexington, Oct 14—41-1t

# OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN MCKENZIE, Mill street, Lexington. Nov. 6, 1835—44-1t

# DOMESTIC GOODS.

TRIFFANY, DUVALL & Co., Baltimore, have on hand and expect to be receiving from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 widths, from the Savage, Powhattan, Lowell, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland.

Osnaburghs, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto

Cassinetts, Linseys, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chain, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary.

Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States.

Cassinetts, Cassimeres, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto

Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common.

Rouen Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Cantonos, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denims, and other pantaloon stuffs.

Tickings, 'Methuens', 'Amotkeags', 'Brown's', &c.

Carpentering, &c.

In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woolen Goods, their

# SHOE AND HAT ROOMS

contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern City manufacture,

Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assortment.

Men's Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment.

Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c.

They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief, that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out greater inducements to purchasers.

Dec. 3d, 1835—49-2m

# PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.

AT 37 CENTS EACH.

# UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryat, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 27 1/2 cents per number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a fine paper number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition: Frank Midway, or the Naval Officer.

Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service.

King's Own.

Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.

Jacob Faithful.

Pacha of Many Tales.

Johnston, or the Soldier's Father.

Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 14 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.

For terms, apply at the work ever offered.

This is the cheapest work ever offered, at 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate.

The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription 3 dollars.

For subscribers to the Lady